Election of a King of the Sandwich Islands.

HAWAII.

DAVID KALUKUA PROCLAIMED

Queen Emma's Adherents on the Rampage.

The Parliament House Attacked, Gutted, Fired and a Member Murdered.

American and English Marines Landed and Quiet Restored.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17, 1874. The steamship Mikado brings intelligence from Honolulu that Prince Kalakua has been elected King of the Sandwich Islands, to succeed Lunalito. The elections, so far as the mere casting of the votes was concerned, passed off peacefully.

David Kalakus Proclaimed King-Vio lent Demonstration by the Adherents of Queen Emma.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17-Evening. A serious riet was threatened at Honolulu when the election of Kalakua was made known. A mob attacked the Court House; but the men from the United States steamer Tuscarors and other war vessels landed and quiet was soon restored. No bloodshed was reported.

Rictous Acts by a Royalist Reactionist Mob-The House of Assembly Fired and a Legislator Killed-Quiet Restored by American and English Bayonets.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1874. Advices from Honolulu to March 8, later than the first reports to hand, show that the riot by the mob of Queen Emma's adherents, when they learned of the election of Prince Kalakua, was more serious than at first stated.

When the announcement of her defeat was made the mob attacked the House of Assembly, beat several of its members-one of whom afterward died-tore up seats and desks and set fire to the house, when 'the United States and British marines landed and dispersed the rioters.

THANKS TO THE PRIENDLY FOREIGNERS.

W. L. Green, Minister of Foreign Affairs, tendered the thanks of the government for the timely interference of the marines.

THE MINISTRY.

Berman Widemen is now Minister of the Interior and Judge Hartwell Attorney General.

THE LIPE OF THE MONARCH STILL IN DANGER. The King is still threatened with assassination.

THE HAWAIIAN THRONE.

The Two Aspirants for the Sandwich Islands Crown-Sketches of David Kalakus and Queen Emms.

Hawaiian Kingdom, made vacant by the recent death of Lunsillo-David Kalakua and Queen Emma. All that relates to the Kingdom is of the deepest interest to the United States. Gibraltar mand of Cuba to the Gulf of Mexico, than the Sandwich Islands to the natural defence of the North side. Owing to their locality and the course of the winds that prevail in that quarter of the globe they are the stopping place for vessels ng from Continent to Continent across the Pacific Ocean. They are especially resorted to ber of American citizens settled there exceeds nearly that of all other foreign nationalities comed. It is natural, therefore, that the political concerns of the group which is the nearest in the watched. The death of Lunalilo was not unex cted, and it was known that the election of his cressor would devolve on the Parliament. The late King positively refused, though often requested, to name his successor. He was inpected, and it was known that the election of his Sketches of the two candidates who lately held the field are herewith given.

David Kalakus, the successful candidate for the throne, though not of the royal Kamehameha stock, was in rank fully equal to the late King. He is about forty years old, and has held many high offices of State. He was a member of the House of Nobles and was at one time Chamberlain to Kamehameha V. Intellectually he is very much inferior to Lunalilo and far less qualified to perform the duties of a ruler. David received a good common school education. He is identified with what is called the party of reaction; he is firmly opposed to any interference with the independence of the Kingdom, and consequently is against annexation to the United States, This fact, no doubt, makes him popular with the body of loreign residents. David is descended from the celebrated Kerwikel-Wikau, one of whose privileges was to have lighted torches carried before him in the daytime. His grandfather, Kamanawa, expeated, in 1841, on the gallows the crime of murdering his wife by poison. Kamehameha III., who entertained strong triendship for the criminal, manifested great refuetance in allowing the sentence to be carried out; but Captain Wilkes, who happened to be at the islands at the time with the vessels of the United States Exploring Expedition, was consulted on the subject, and David is married to the widow of the uncle of Queen Emma, but has no children. He is an exception to the great mass of his countrymen in being temperate. He has a younger brother much

QUEEN EMMA. testant for the succession, is the widow of Kame-hameha IV., who died in 1859. The lady is well known in the United States, having travelled through this country in 1865. She also visited England, where she was received with marked distinction, the effects of which seem to have impressed her mind most favorably in regard to everything British. Her Majesty's mother, Fanny Kekela, was the daughter of the famous Englishman, John Young, the right-hand man of Kamehameha I., and whom the conqueror delighted to honor. Queen Emma has, consequently, one-fourth English blood in her veins—the remaining stream being high Hawaiian. Young married the high femaic chief Kaoneha. As a child Emma was adopted by Dr. Rooke, a physician residing in the islands, and both by education and natural disposition is well adapted to fill high stations with grace and dignity. She was married in June, 1856, and in May, 1856, kneve birth to a son. This event was considered auspicious as promising to continue a regular succession in the family. The child, who died young in the succeeding year, was proclaimed heir to the throne, and the Queen Consort named regent during his minority in case of a vacancy. It is now claimed that the late King Lunalito expressed a strong desire that Emma should be his successor, but he neglected or refused to name her or any other person in his will, which he had the legal right to do if he were so disposed. The Queen has many carnest supporters, and probably would have reached the throne without difficulty had she married is step that was urged) the late Fuler of the islands. Her strong predisposition for English interests operate more or less against her claims. honor. Queen Emma has, consequently, one-fourth

his superior in capacity, and who is likely to be the

successor of David If he survives nim.

AIMS. BY OF EVENTS AND FORECAST OF CONSE-QUENCES.

The death of Lunalilo, King of the Sandwich Islands, revived once more a question in which the Dnited States has a very deep interest. The archipellago, of which Oahu is the most important

island, in consequence of Honolulu, its chief se port, being in every sense the metropolis of ti group, and being also the great entreport betwee the opposite shores of the Facific Ocean—Califo nia on one side and australia, China and Japs on the other—Honolulu may in point fact be claimed fully as nuch an integral part the world's commerce and civilization as Har

nis on one side and anstrairs, China and Japan on the other—Honeiulu may in point of fact be claimed fully as nuch an integral part of the world's commerce and civilization as Hamburg and Hong Kong, Bombay, Queenatown or Gibraltar is reckoned. The United States has taken every opportunity to deciare that the Hawaiian group should never pass under the control of a European government. The late Secretary Seward hid it down not long before he left the State bepartment that the Sandwich Islands came under the operation of the Monroe doctrine, and a general notice was given by that eminent man to England and Fance to keep hands off. Since then Germany has shown indication of administering upon the assets of the puppes kingdom and its rapidly disappearing native population, but the pretensions of the Teutonic Empire and its Chancellor have not yet obtained any great weight in English. French and American councils concerning the clusters of islands that Cook and Vancouver discovered.

American Factio Ocean Policy.

Our State Department has kept watchful eyes upon the Hawaian Islands, and now, as there is a contest for the throne, the United States flag has promptly appeared at Honoluu. The late King was wedded to English interests, and Queen Emma is a sincere admirer of English customs and preserves a grateful recollection of the courtesy with which she was treated in that country. The Union Jack is present in Honolulu, and it is well to bring to recollection that the commander of Her Majesty's ship Scout, in December, 1812, had many interviews with the Queen Dowager, so as to induce her to take measures agailist the American annexation party, to which the lady was very willing to listen and advance her views. General Schofield and Admiral Pennock. who were on the spot, had the interests of the United States in size Réciping. They well knew that Lunalilo was a mere instrument in the hands of his keepars; that no confidence was reposed in him, and that the country was without a head. When the late King ascended the thr ness. It was admitted that he was addicted to intemperate habits, and to such an extent as to have
necessarily excluded him from all public employments and placed him in lorced idleness. Mr. Whitney, an American, long resident in Honolulu,
became the champion of the King. The islands
were far from prosperous. The whaling feet had
entirely left them. The sugar planters, many of
whom were in debt, were becoming more deeply
involved by reason of the low price paid for that
commodity in San Francisco, the chief market for
the islands; and the culture of coffee, once considered a staple, failed.

THE ISLANDS

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THE ISLANDS

are not fitted for general agriculture, and it was deemed that au effort should be made in some direction to lift the country up. It must be said taxes were not high. The public debt is only \$350,000, and is owing to residents. It was incurred or valuable improvements that were absolutely necessary. But the cost of keeping up a trumpery Court, an expensive Judiciary Department and other silly but expensive surroundings to a King's household, required a very considerable outlay. Nevertheless, the foreign residents were satisfied with all this, provided a treaty of reciprocity could be made with the United States. And it was a year ago a common expression to hear in the islands that reciprocity or annexation were alternatives. It was even then proposed to send a deputation of Ministers, or the King himself, to washington to ask for such a treaty.

The PEARL ISLAND BAY CESSION.

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THE PEARL ISLAND BAY CESSION.

The proposition to cede Pearl Island Bay was held open up to a few months since. Admiral rennock, General Schofield and General Alexander, who were at the islands a year ago, consider it one of the finest harbors in the world. It is so well protected as to make its waters as smooth as a milloud and can be easily converted into a strong place. There is, however, a bar, or coral bank, at Pearl River, or Ewa (which is only ten miles from Honolulu), overed by twelve leet of water, that it would require an outlay of \$1,000.000 to remove. The point has been and now is either reciprocity.

PREE TRADE OR ANNEXATION.

Reciprocity, it is stated, would best suit the men

Reciprocity, it is stated, would best suit the men of property. It would save over \$600,000 annually in duties to the island; it would cause a flow of plantation lands, and would cause a flow of capital into the country. It is further stated that it would make the rich richer, and would warrant them in spending \$200,000 in a lobby fund in Washington in order to have the Senate rath; a reciprocity treaty. This latter view may seem strange as coming all the way from Honolulu. It may have originated from English or French sources, but there is a fact very established in American foreign policy—namely, that the Sandwicz Islands must remain independent or become American territory.

American foreign policy—namely, that the Sandwich Islands must remain independent or become American territory.

THE LAST OF THE HAWAHAN KINGS.

Lunaillo may be considered the last of the Hawahan monarchs. There may be a successor chosen under the auspices of the natives, or English or American settlers; there may be annexation to the United States or an English protectorate such as formerly existed; but nothing can check the rapid wasting away of the population, who numbered half a million when Cook discovered the group, and are now no more than 40,000. Queen mma, who many a time and oft has been spoken of as being about to the arrival to the late ruler, and Mrs. Bishop, an American lady, with others, have been candidates for the succession. The lather of the last named is a New Yorker, and the principal banker on the islands; he was also a member of the late King's Cabinet. As there is no Salic law in Hawahi, there is no obstacle to prevent either reaching the throne. It was reely stated up to a lew days before the death of the King that it was his intention to marry Emms, but the American missionary influence was against the move—an influence that strongly opposed very recently the reciprocity treaty and layored the dominance of the last eccaying native population.

The late King positively refused, though often

requested, to name his successor. He was influenced, it is said, by saperstitious views and considered that any steps on his part to provide for a person to take his place would only nurry on his death. David Kalakaua, the "neir apparent," was advised not to make any effort to secure the throne. Lanalilo tried to get the throne, and succeeded, and was prayed to death by his enemies. The next one that tries will meet with the same late, and the next, and so on, until there are no more chiefs left. "Now, it David will only wait," said David's supporters, who were awaiting Lunalilo's death—whe is young and strong, and can afford to do so—he can by and by take the crown and

can allord to do so—he can by and by take the crown and

THE PRATHERED CLOAR OP ROYALTY
and wear them without any opposition." The marriages of the ruling lamily, it would not be proper to omit stating, have not always been happy. The second recognized King and his wife died in England, and it will not be forgotten that when Kamehameha IV. was traveling in the United States he was treated, unintentionally, with indignity by a waiter on a Long Island steamer, in consequence of his color. The Princess Victoria, a sister of the reigning monarch, not many years since absented herself from a Christmas dinner table in the royal palace at Honolulu and caused the banishment from the kingdom of an Irish gay deceiver who carried on business as an auctioneer at the capital.

WHERE THE KING DIED.

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WHERE THE KING DIED.

Lunalilo, a victim to intemperance and disease, died at Kailua, the ancient nome of the kings of Hawaii. At this piace are the remains of the old fort built by the first Kamehameha. Back from the shore a show distance, on the slope of the volcano Mauna Loa are several ancient temples, among which is conspicuous the Temple of Ami, one of the ancient priests. Lunalilo, weak and bent down with suffering, though still a young man, sought this place to pass his last moments. The Temple of Ami is a rude platform of smooth lava rock, on which are erected eight altars, one for each of the islands, and the whole surrounded by a massive wail, now in ruins. The rocks of which the whole is built have been brought with immine labor from miles distant, and the structure stands as a monument of the absolute control that the ancient priesthood had over the Hawaiian people. These ruins near the seashore are interesting as evidences of the reign of the first Kamehameha, and though now in the last stages of decay still exhibit traces of their ancient strength and extent.

TRADITIONS OF THE PLACE.

Near at hand, across a small cove. Ined with canoes, stands the house where the late ill starred King breathed his last. Queen Emima, the widow of the fourth Kamehameha, and Ruth, the sister of Lunalilo's predecessor, who is also Governess of Hawaii, lived in the same building. There is nothing in the locality to recommend it to the royal ramily as a home save the purity of the air and the traditions that ching to it. It is remarkable to think that the last hours of the monarch lust deceased were occupied in arranging a union with Emma, who has been very many years in the matrimonial market, and wusse personal attractions are very far from being considered in the kingdom. The Legislature was elected on Monday, February 2, and at that time though it was k

TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

The cultivation of sugar has increased enormously during the past twenty years in the sandwich Islands. Chinese labor has been introduced to aid in the development of this interest, and the planters have bound in California a ready market for the sale of the commodity. For many years past the Pacific States have been consumers of Hawahan sugar, and very extensive establishments have found a profitable business in refining it. Hides, coffee, fruit, and other articles are also among the exports which are paid for in part in TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.

manufactured woollens and cottons, liquors, boots and shoes and jurniture. The steamships plying between San Francisco and Australian ports make Honolulu a stopping place for coaling and trading purposes, and it now appears the whaling interests, depressed for a long time, are reviving. The commercial relations between Hawaii and California are intimate and extensive, and are closely guarded by our government. David Kalakaua would not be unacceptable to the United States as King, but there are some grounds to think that either of the females mentioned would not be so satisfactory to this country if elevated to the throne.

CURAN AFFATRS IN THE CITY

Arrival of General Rafael Quesada Speedy Action Anticipated-Bright Hopes for the Future-The Quesadas and the Cuban Agency.

Brigadier General Rafael Quesada, brother to Major General Manuel Quesada, late agent abroad for the Republic of Cuba, arrived in this city on Sunday last, and received yesterday a representa-tive of the Herald. General R. Quesada left New Orleans on the 11th inst., where he has been for

During last summer Manuel Quesada sent his brother to Northern Mexico for the purpose of in-voking aid from the federal or some of the State governments of that Republic 1t was thought when Brigadier Quesada went, that his well known influence with a large number of Cuban sympa-thizers in the neighboring Republic would enable him to enlist there a strong force of Mexicans to embark in the war against Spain. A distinguished Mexican guerrilla General, Aureliano Rivera, expressed his readiness to assist the people of Cubs, and said he would

EMBARK WITH FROM ONE TO TWO THOUSAND MEN as soon as transportation could be turnished. The loss of the steamer Virginius deprived General Quesada of the means by which he hoped to carry out this formidable undertaking. The fall of the much lamented President Cespedes involved that of his agents abroad, the elder Quesada and Mr. Carlos del Castille, and the fistalment of the present Cuban agent, Mr. Miguel Aldama, in office. For these and other reasons the enterprises or the younger Quesada failed in the South. Brigadier Quesada states that he is anxious to

embark without delay for the theatre of war. He is in communication with the men in the field, and feels confident that never at any time since the commencement of the struggle have the patriots been in a better condition. He claims that they have assumed the offensive, and thinks that but for the want of artillery, Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez would now be in possession of several Spanish strong holds. In support of this theory he cites the state of siege in which the insurgents are keeping Manzanillo and Puerto Principe, and the sack ing of the former city as well as Nuevitas and Santa Cruz. The General has every reason to be-neve that the organization discipline and arma-ment of the Cubans never were in a better state. The only drawback appears to be a want of arms and ammunition to place in the hands of multi-tudes of willing men who are waiting for a chance

tudes of willing men who are waiting for a chance to use them with effect.

The late decrees of Captain General Jovellar, he thinks, will hasten the solution of the Cuban question. Since the outbreak of the war, five and a hair years ago, no less than nine captains General have been sent out by Spain, each succeeding one of whom was expected to put down the rebeilion; and now, in the last days of Jovellar's reign, he finds himself WORSE OFF FOR MEN AND MONEY THAN ANY OF HIS

and now, in the last days of Jovellar's reign, he ninds himself

WORSE OFF FOR MEN AND MONEY THAN ANY OF HIS PREDECESSORS.

During the days of Castellar a small blink of liberty glimmered through Spain, and among other reforms inaugurated was that of curtailing within something like constitutional limits the absolute powers of the Captain General of Cuba. Jovellar came into power under the new liberal rejoine, but soon found that without former despotic powers he could do nothing, and demanded to have them back again as a condition to his remaining in office. One of the first acts of Serrano's irresponsible government was to restore dictatorial power to Jovellar, who immediately proceeded to exercise it by proclaiming the island in a state of siege, ordering a heavy draft among the volunteers and able-bodied men in Cuba, and finally setting his agents to work in squeezing a forced loan of \$10,000,000 from the people of the island. These look like energetic, if not prudent, measures; and the slaveowners see that Jovellar, despairing to get reinjorcements of men or remuttances in money from Spain,

IS RESOLVED TO "PLAY ALL FOR ALL" in the game of war. This desperate play does not suit the slaveowners, who want time. They want to procrastinate and keep matters as they are now since it is impossible to improve them. Hence Messrs. Zulueta, Herrera, Pinto, and the rest of the negro sellers and volunteers, not wishing to risk their heads or lose their slaves, sent over to Madrid an application for the appointment of General Don José de la Concha as Captain General. And it would seem that the Havana ring have succeeded. Now Concha (the Marquis of Havana) is seventy years of age. He is polonger the vigorous, active officer who so crhelity executed Lopez, Crittenden, Steadman and a host of others in the fort of Atares in 1852. The supporters of slavery and unconditional Spanish rule know this very well, but they think that almost any new course will be the means of staving of 10 r awhile longer.

Meanwhile the volunteers will not volunteer nor be dratted, but, when they can do so, prefer paying \$1,000 exemption money to facing the hardy mambless in the bush. Both Spaniards and Cubans are feeing from the draft, and, to cap the climax, gold has gone up like a rocket, the Vuelto Abajo has been invaded, blantations are burned, the

neeing from the draft, and, to cap the climax, gold has gone up like a rocket, the Vuelto Abajo nas been invaded, plantations are burned, the negroes rush over to the insurgent ranks, Castillian blood flows amain, and the country is in a condition of chaos.

Such, in brief, is General Quesada's picture of the condition in Which public affairs are now situated in Cuba. He predicts the end to be near, and thinks that if General Concha reaches Cuba, he will be the last Captain General or the island. While saying this, General Quesada also admits the possibility of the war's continuing for a year and a half or two years more, but avers that the patriots are ready for even so unlooked for a turn of events.

General Quesada is neutral as between his brother's partizans and the party now represented by Mr. Aldama. He has offered his sword to the present agent of the Cuban government, and asserts his readiness to lead an expedition to the island at any time. The General has already landed three successful expeditions at different times in Cuba, and thinks he could run in another. He states that the people of Louisiana are very enthasiatic in layor of the Cuban cases.

At this stage of the conversation a well known Cuban who was present remarked that had Rainel Quesada gone in continuad of the Virginius expedition, he would have landed it in safety.

Vice President Aguilera and Quesada are on good terms. The latter recognizes the former as constitutional Vice President, but cannot look upon him in the light of President until he returns to Cuba and places himself at the head of the government there.

Reference was made to the sacrifices of the poor exiled Cuban workmen during the last five years, when a gentleman, who has been conspicuous for the services rendered to his country's cause, said:—

"It is well known that there are about 2,000."

"It is well known that there are about 2,000 Cuban cirar makers in the United States. These men pay each on an average \$10 per month to the agency, irrespective of wno may be at the head of affairs. In the five years that have last transpired agency, irrespective of who may be at the head of affairs. In the five years that have last transpired they must have paid in some \$1,200,000. It seems that this immense sum ought to defray the expenses of several large expeditions, without including a vastly larger amount that has been collected among the wealthy Cubans, from sympathizing outsiders and accruing out of the sale of bonds; yet in the face of all this it is a fact that only smail, isolated enterprises have been despatened to the shores of Cuba.

Mr. Frederick de Armas, the well known Cuban journalist and writer, thinks—as do a number of others—that there is still a reasonable ground for hope that ex-fresident despedes is still alive. The news of his death comes in a very questionable shape from Havana. The Spanish journals in Cuba state that the body brought into santiago was that of a stout, bald-headed man. Cespedes was neither one nor the other. He was a very spare, low-sized man, and wore his hair rather long, having no signs of baldness. The only thing found on the body that could in any way identify it with Cespedes was a sock bearing the initials "C. M. de C.," but that might be accidental.

General quesada states that he has obtained, on legal grounds, a divorce from his wife, and with her consent; also that the proceedings in connection with their litimate separation were made somewhat notable by the denunciations of a certain Mr. Lacosta, of San Antonio, Texas, who is the nearest male relative of Mrs. Quesada.

ELECTRIC SIGNALS FOR FERRYBOATS.

It seems strange that the ferry companies tail to make use of that which at a small expense can prevent the loss of lives and much property-the electric light. In the Stevens Institute one of the most splendid batteries in the world is to be found. most splendid batteries in the world is to be found, whose light can penetrate the densest log to a distance of more than half a mile. By flashing a similar one on the approach of boats the pilots could readily make the slip without the vexatious delays and dangers caused at present. It is not improbable that the business head of Mr. Shippen will soon perceive the economy of using such a light, at least on the Hoboken side of the river.

RIVERSIDE AVENUE.

The President of the West Side Association has addressed a leter to Hon. William B. Woodin, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, in relation to the bill for the improvement of Riverside avenue. He objects to the work being done by the Department of Parks

THE HORSE MYSTERY.

The Spread of the New Disease-The Equine "What Is It !"-The Distemper In the Livery Stables-The Disorder Among the Truck Horses-New Facts

The new horse disease is extending its sphere of operations, and is becoming a greater mystery than ever. The horse doctors, who do not agree as to their comprehension of the matter, are pur-suing the usual tactics of their profession, practised also on men or horses, of denying the exist-ence of anything which they do not understand They do not understand the prevalent horse disease, and so they deny it altogether, or where they cannot absolutely deny, they ignore it or poob-poon it.

One horse doctor answered the HEBALD representative that it was simply the usual spring lever incident to this time of year. Another doc tor asserted that it was only the "pinkeye" in a modified form. A third said that the seat of the isease is entirely in the stomach of those affected—a species of indigestion. Only one had the frankness to own that the complaint puzzled him, and he did not know that anybody "exactly understood it."

The horse doctors differ also in their prognosts as well as in their diagnosis. Some of the pater-nity declare that the disease is of an essentially mild type, runs its course in a very few days, never kills, really amounts to nothing at all, and that the horse does not suffer at all; that it merely feels duit, languid, under the weather, rather sleepy, rather dispirited like a

weather, rather sleepy, rather dispirited like a ward politician "between elections." Other doctors, however, insist that in this disease the horse suffers intensely with an aching pain alternating with colic spasms, and that it has already proved in many instances ratal.

One prominent horse doctor insists that the disease is a form of lang lever. Another is equally certain that it is a case of catarrhai fever. This latter opinion is rapidly gaining ground and finds many advocates among the owners of the horses affected who are having their animals treated for this complaint.

The number of horses affected on the Seventh avenue and Broadway city railroad hue has diminished somewhat during the last two days. The horses affected have on this hime been worked throughout their sickness, but only to a limited degree, making only one or two round trips a day during their fluces. The stoation on the Third avenue, the Sixth avenue and the Eighth avenue lines remains about the same.

A representative of the Heraald has visited various of the livery stables in the city during the past; two days and has jound that the disease has

rious of the livery stables in the city during the past two days and has jound that the disease has spread among them, and is increasing, rather than diminishing.

diminishing.

The stable of Mr. Beck, No. 87 Wooster street, has been "gone through with," as he expresses it, with the disorder, the majority of ms horses having been seriously affected by it, though they nave all recovered. There the horses have been "let severely alone;" everything has been trusted to nature; nothing has been done by the doctor, and the vis medicatrix nature has been vindicated

verely alone;" everything has been trusted to nature; nothing has been done by the doctor, and the vis medicatrix naturæ has been vindicated triumphantly.

The stables of Mr. Crow. in Sullivan street, have also undergone the visitation, though to a comparatively light degree. About twenty horses have experienced the disease.

Neshit & Ruden, whose stables are in Washington street, have been large sufferers; the majority of their horses having been severely attacked. In this establishment the characteristics of catarrhal fever have been strongly marked.

The stables of Jarvis & Co., in Jersey City, have also suffered, all their horses having been attacked. Numerous other instances could be cited. In fact, out of twenty-one establishments visited only two have been found to be exempt from the disorder. In the stables No. 517 Washington street a rather peculiar case has occurred. A horse, one of the best in the stables, has been attacked twice by the disorder within a period of two weeks. The first time the animal was sick ior six days. In the second case the attack lasted for half that period. In this instance the horse seemed to suffer almost precisely as it affected with quinsy sore throat. He refused iood altogether, avoided water, but did not lose fess, in every case but this the animal affected became very thin, but in this instance the horse was after the second attack even fessior than at first. His joints, however, became remarkably stiff; he was unable to move. It was as if he had been stricken with rheumatism. He did not seem to suffer any, but was throughout the attacks as unanimate as a log.

The horse the day or the night before is perfectly well; when the next teeding time comes he will not eat; he will not drink; his lower hind timbs swell more or less; his loins contract and the disorder is in full lorce, till at last it ceases almost as suddenly and seemingly as causelessly as it appeared.

One strange fact has been verified by experience during the last two weeks. The disorder attacks

peared.

One strange fact has been verified by experience during the last few weeks. The disorder attacks only horses of a certain age. Young horses and horses below eight or nine years are comparatively unaffected by it; and females are less susceptible to it than males.

Out of sixty-three horses affected by the disorder forty-one were over eleven years of age and eleven were over ringrears of age.

der lorty-one were over eleven years of age and eleven were over increars of age.

Out of seventy-one deces affected on the Eighth avenue line nifty-two were over twelve years of age, and none of the balance were less than seven years.

Out of the first sixty-three above mentioned forty-five were maies, and of the second set of seventy-one there were fitty-four males, thus serving to show the correctness of the general deductions.

Mr. Beck, who has been all his life a horse jockey, mr. neck, who has been all his life a horse jockey, insists that in the majority of cases the complaint is simply a very bad cold, owing to the sudden and great change in the weather, from an open and mild winter to the intense cold of last week. He holds that chest protectors could be rendered available, though others differ altogether from this opinion.

om this opinion. In all cases, so far, the kidneys have been affected and the loins have been constricted; there has been a shrinking of the lower parts and an inclination on the part of the animal to lie down. Nitre and saltpetre have been given in all cases with advantage.

The real nature of the disease still remains, i

The real nature of the disease still remains, if not absolutely a mystery, at least decidedly an unsettled point, and its liture seems to be equally uncertain. Some say that the worst is over, while others, equally experienced, affirm that the worst is yet to come, and that the new disease is yet destined to become as widespread, if not as destructive, as the epizootic.

DR. PORTEORS CHERCH MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee Last Night-Reports of Progress by the Sub-Com-The committee of fifteen (less two) who have

undertaken to organize and found a Protestant Episcopal church in Brooklyn for the Rev. Dr. Porteous, met last evening at the residence of Mr. Foote, in Vanderbilt avenue. Mr. Crozier, the chairman, presided. The several sub-committees reported the results of their investigations and labors. The Committee on Location have secured the Academy of Music for morning services and Dr. Buddington's church, on Clinton and Lafayette avenues, for evening service, The inaugural services will take place on Sunday evening next at the Clinton avenue Congregational church. The style and title of the new enterprise is to be "All Souis' Protestant Episcopal church." The organizers, who are faithful to the Protestant Episcopai Church, do not intend to

new enterprise is to be "All Souis' Protestant Episcopal church." The organizers, who are faithful to the Protestant Episcopal Church, do not intend to set up for themselves unless compelled thereto by the continued hostility of the Bishop of the diocese. They will obtain the endorsement of three beneficed clergymen, with which, according to canon iaw, Dr. Porteous can demand recognition. If the Eishop refuses to recognize him then the Church will carry its grievance before the Diocesan Committee. It that body shail sustain the Bishop's position there will then be nothing left but an independent attitude for All Souis' church.

The Committee on Music have interested Mr. Goodwin, the President of the Handel and haydn Society, of Brooki, a, who will provide the new church with a volunteer choir, some of whom, as Mr. Gordon himself stated to the committee last night, will eventually identify themselves with the new movement. Mr. Morgan, the organist of the Clinton avenue church, has consented, temporarily, at least, to supply the instrumental accompaniments to the choir for the services in that church. The hymns to be used have been sciected from the "Songs of the Sanctuary," used in Dr. Buddington's church, and will be published in pamphlet form of eight pages and distributed to the congregations. The committee intend to have good music, but not to make that the great feature of their service. So far as practicable congregational singing is to be encouraged; but cannts and solos will also find an appropriate place in the services, and to add it the choir is to be provided with church music books. It was decided to take up the collections, after the sermon instead of before, so that the financial interests of the church may not interire with the spiritual. This is in consonance with Dr. Porteous' wishes also. Six ushers, who are also to attend to the collections, after the sermon instead of before, so that the financial interests of the church may not interire with the spiritual. This is in consonance with Dr. Por

FREE BANKING OR FREE FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Your noble bumanity, now so much needed and so gratefully acknowledged by an unemployed and starving people, induces me to believe that the same enlarged benevoience will prompt you to promote the ends that will restore employment to these suffering thousands when you are convinced of the truth of such propositions as may be laid before you. I will briefly lay before you a few facts and logical deductions that may point to a proper, suitable and permanent remedy for the evils that are upon us.

You know that up to the time of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. manufacturing and all other pursuits in which human labor is required were in a state of unexampled prosperity. You know that soon after that event the great mass of mechanics and laborers were thrown out of employment, not by the failures of employers, but because the money or bills to pay for labor could not be ob-

Here then, just here, appears the point or chief and most palpable cause of disaster, to which all should turn their eyes and attention before looking for any other. Men, women and children were brown out of employment and left without the money could not be obtained to pay them for each day's labor. These people are now in want of employment from the same cause, and many, very many, are indebted to your active sympathy and soney for their lives. Beyond the suffering of these poor thousands he many other grievances borne by our people in consequence of the sudden stop put to well paid labor.

This condition of affairs has now continued more than seven months, and the unemployed have been estimated at 2,000,000 of persons. If this be so then this estimate makes an absolute loss to each laborer and mechanic of 170 days. The value of this labor, if we estimate it at \$2 a day, amounts to \$340 for each person. The aggregate for the 2,060,000 will thus be SIX HUNDRED AND RIGHTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

This is a frightful sum for the laboring poor and the nation to lose. This loss must continue to work out an immense amount of misery and crime. Une-half or one-quarter of this great sum is large enough to strike with wonder and horror the pardest heart in the land, and arouse a sympathy for the oppressed and indignation against the anthors o: this great crime. Here lies the cause of

stagnation in trade, the small collections, prospective and present embarrassments, suffering and starvation. This cause is enough to produce more than all the disasters we are now witnessing and will witness many months yet to come.

CRUEATY OF MESCHANTS AND STATESMEN.

How do our merchants and statesmen meet and

CRUENTY OF MERCHANTS AND STATESMEN.
How do our merchants and statesmen meet and answer this great and appaling fact when we ask for the restoration of the ine blood of business to its normal condition? Their reply is, "Give us gold for currency!" "We ask for bread; they give us a stone," "We ask for fish; they give us a stone," "We ask for fish; they give us a serpent." This is the humanity and wisdom that now controls and oppresses us.

We call for a restoration of the Free Banking law, which Congress unwisely took from us and made a monopoly in the hands of a few fivored persons. We, therefore, charge all the calamittes under which we are now suffering, upon Congress. In the presence of the cause and appalling consequences that are here reconnted we are met by a quence that are here reconnted we are met by a cry of "inflation! inflation!" And from the unreasoning opinions found in the columns of many papers we are unable to learn what remedy they propose for the present evil. We say that when currency is scarce and dear the laborer starves. They answer, "Contraction; no inflation." We say we want paper money. They answer "Gold!" We ask for employment. They say, "Money is too scarce."

ask for employment. They say, "Money is too scarce."

THE HISTORY OF PREE BANKING.

I will now return to the cause of this trouble. We established free banking in this State in 1838. This law remains upon our statute books. Did you ever hear any one make complaint against it? Has there been any "inflation" of the State currency before it was taxed out of existence? This law of our State was wisely made the law of the Union in 1862. It was made "free," but unwise men caused the aggregate amount of capital to be limited to \$300,000,000. This they call free banking. After the whole amount had been taken up by banks in different parts of the Union the exigencies of labor called for an increase of currency, and Congress, our wise and liberal Congress, very kindly allowed the people to increase the monopoly to \$300,000,000; but they annexed a condition. The Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to withdraw \$50,000,000 of legal tenders. Here was a deception practised. The law gave only \$45,000,000 to the volume of bank notes and took from circulation \$50,000,000 of "legal tenders." Instead, therefore, of an increase of \$50,000,000 of of state the currency in our country is less per capita than in England, France and Germany. And yet we hear or see in every paper but the Herallo that our currency is "inflated."

INFLATION DEPINED.

On the question of "inflation" i must call your

our currency is "inflated."

INPLATION DEPINED.

On the question of "inflation" I must call your attention to a lew facts. The word "inflation," I that is so dippantly used in the press, means, if the means anything, "a bladder filled with wind or gas, a pretension, a worthless thing." Does this describe correctly our bank note? This note is secured by a deposit in the national treasury of gold bearing government bonds. The Treasury of gold bearing government bonds. The Treasury urer delivers to the banks notes for directation, to the amount of ninety per cent of the face of the bonds. Are these bonds worthless, "inflated" things? These bonds now sell in our market and in England and Germany for more than par in

to the amount of inneity per cent of the face of the bonds. Are these bonds now sell in our market and in England and Germany for more than par in gold.

Thus the Treasurer of the United States holds in his possession a sceurity for every bank note that will sell for \$116 in gold to redeem every \$100 of bank notes. Is this worthless "inflated" paper 13 high order of credit. No one is compelled to take it any more than he would be compelled to accept in payment. a note of Mr. Astor. It is the most periest credit that has ever been invented. Would you limit Mr. Astor to an issue of a certain number of notes on the pretence that they will produce "inflation." Mr. Astor, backed by his hundred mitlions of property can make a very good note. But such a note is not so periest a security as the bank note, secured by a special pledge; and by a regulation among the banks Mr. Astor's notes would not be received in payment for an indebtedness. Therefore this "inflated" bank paper is more valuable than any other except the "conned paper" of the government. Is it a possible thing to have too much of this bank paper.

I will now call your attention to the action of our currency. Bank hotes and legal tenders are chiefly used for paying labor. These bills, therefore, represent the quantity as valve of the habor of our country, and they food which of the habor of our country, and they food which of the habor of our country, and they food who for the habor of our country, and they food who for the habor of our country, and they food who for the habor of our country, and they food who for the products of labor oring back morning that it are a not read to every place on the Coulinent. The la a flux and remain a number of the products of labor oring back morning the mart of trade, and it is then possible the mart of trade, and it is then possible the product of the product of the products of labor oring the mart of the products of habor or may have well and the cause of the country of the body of producers and demand. If an employer

THE DEFAULTER PHELPS. The Case Put Over Until the May Term

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18, 1874.

The motion made yesterday in the Phelps case

for a postponement of the trial until the next Over and Terminer was granted and the case put over

A MONSTER STEAMER

Successful Launch of the City of Peking at Chester, Pa.

A Six Thousand Ton Vessel for

the Pacific Trade.

CONGRESSIONAL IDLERS PRESENT.

CHESTER, Pa., March 18, 1874. To the launching of the great ship, which was successfully effected here to-day and the particulars of which appear fully below, was attached more than ordinary significance. But a few years ago such an event would have been impossible, and the triumph of this afternoon is all the more worthy of note because being a circumstance of such rare occurrence. Our commerce was inaugnrated in 1776, but it virtually ended in 1862. had no navy at the opening of the war, and from our merchantmen we to construct our naval ships. It cost a greal deal of money; but it did more, if destroyed our commerce. At the close of the war we converted our naval ships back to merchantmen. This also cost a great deal of money, and this also did more—it really destroyed the ships themselves, and for our commercial relations left us destitute of even the agencies for respectable commercial competition. Nor is this all, for in the conversion and reconversion just four times as much money was spent as it would have cost to have built a good navy at the ontset. VISITORS TO SEE THE LAUNCH.

As the hour neared noontide the crowd increased, until within the boundaries of the company's do main there seemed to be gathered a mighty army. As yet the special train from Washington and New York had not arrived, but on the Delaware tug after tug came steaming up. The revenue cutter, the tug Pilgrim, from the Phila-delphia Navy Yard, the steamer Jersey Bine and twenty or thirty other whose names in the foggy distance were indiscernable, rocked to and iro on the waves, with their decks and rigging black with human forms. On poard the tug Pilgrim there was music and merry treading the rapid measures of the waltz, while on the shore gradually and gradually every stand point became a hive of men and women. piers, on the balconies, on the wharves, on the submits of factories and housetops, there seemed to be not an inch of space which was not octhe streets of the village, in the vards, and in fact everywhere, people were jostling each other, and comfortable.

Then the special trains from New York and Washington arrived. This was but a half hour prior to the launch. The cars from Washington ought with them Senators Cameron, Ran brought with them Senators Cameron, Ramsey, Norwood, Howe, Bogy and ex-Senator Cattell, along with several others. There also came Congressmen Sawyer, Barry, Young, Page, Houghton, Eldridge, Wheeler, Schofield, Curtis, Coburn and Harmer. From the Naval Department at Washington your correspondent recognized Rear Admirai Reynolds, Commodore Jeffers, Chief Engineers Hanscon and Wood, and Second Secretary of Mr. Mr. Robeson, Smith. The New York special train brought with it many of those interested in the brought with it many of those interested in the Pacific Mail line, namely:—President Sage, Vice President Haten, along with J. C. Wyman and many hundreds of distinguished citizens from Boston, Providence, New York and intermediate points. The naval department of New York was represented by Constructor Hanscon, Chief Engineer Shock, Chief Engineer Henderson and Chief kngineer Sewell. The Navy Department of Philadetphia was represented by Continuadant Mullany, Constructors Edward Hartt, Steele and Furness.

A SUCCESSIVE "FLOAT."

phia was represented by Commandant Millany, Constructors Edward Hartt, Steele and Furness.

A SUCCESSFUL "FLOAT."

It was only a few moments after the arrival of these parties that the launch was trumphantly made. Meanwhile innumerable boats spotted the Delaware in the confines of an exceedingly large area, and all of them were ornamented with the flags and colors of all nations. Every tig and steamer seemed to have a band of music on board, and, in a word, the scene was lively and interesting beyond description. The delegations of both houses at our national capital well on board the mammoth ship, along with many other partiel of distinction and note. So large was the crowd upon the brave vessel that only a few more could have possibly been crowded upon her decks. From the milmte masts of the iron sup floated the American flag, the Union Jack and the emblem of the Oriental realms. At precisely one moment past one o'clock in the alternoon the "shores" were knocked aside, every wedge had been driven home, the nawsers were cleared, and that immense mass of iron began to move. A slight tremor ran along her long and graceful lines, an awiul suspense rested upon the multitude, but the next instant the destined Queen of the Pacific sought her natural element without an accident or without an delay. A shout went up from the people; there was a series of wild hurrahs from the inen and the clapping of hands and waving of handserchiefs from the lagles—not from those men people; there was a series of wind natrals from the men and the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs from the lables—not from two designed and built the ship, but from every soul upon the stocks, wharves and housetops; from the steamers, row boats and tugs, who beheld in this glorious launch the revival of an almost dormant American industry and the excellence and supremacy of American skill. No sooner had the vessel buoyed itself upon the tide than the youngest daugnter of the builder of the ship, Miss Emma Roche, breaking a bottle of wine across its bows, christened it

Roche, breaking a bottle of wine across its bows, christened it

"THE CITY OF PEKING."

There is the vessel floating out with the tide of the Delaware. She is the largest snip that has ever been constructed upon any Continent save one, and that one, for commercial or practical purposes, proved a failure. She is graceful, commodious and buoyant, and all her lines rua in the direction of the most perfect proportions. In the designing, the conception, building and completion of that ship no one has plied his hand who was not an American. It is an American ship, and none but Americans have constructed her. Her length is 432 feet, her depth 38 feet 6 inches, and her beam 48 feet. Her tonnage is about 6,000 tons. She is rigged with four masts, full ship rig, with fore and aft jugger masts. She has been built for the Pacific Mail line, plying between China and San Francisco, and sare furnishes accommodation for fully 2,000 passengers.

Her machinery will be built at the Morgan from Works of New York city, and will consist of double compound engines, high pressure evilinders, 53 inches in diameter; stroke of pistons, 54 inches; high pressure, 4,500.

Her propeller is Hirch's patent, diameter 20 feet, 3 inches; pitch, 30 feet; revolutions, 65 per minute. Her speed will be 15½ knots per hour.

Her botlers are ten in number; length, 10 feet 6 inches; diameter of 13 feet; pressure, 60 pounds per square inch.

THE FRAST OF REASON.

After the launch the parties invited, constituting

inches; diameter of 13 leet; pressure, 60 pounds per square inch.

THE FRAST OF REASON.

After the launch the parties invited, constituting several thousand in number, partook of an riegant collation served in the immense mould lost, in which there seemed to be no end of cold meats, salads, wines, whiskeys, brandies and cordials. Among the most remarkable speeches made upon the occasion was that of Senator Cameron, who was vehemently cheered as be came forward, and who confined hirs remarks to the triumph of the hour and the possibilities of American shipbullding in the future. Many Senators present made eloquent addresses, and then the pioneer in the revival of the industry—Mr. Roche—delivered a few earnest and interesting words. He said that as far as his capital or induence was concerned he would devete both to the construction of American ships, and that atthough he was an old man he yet hoped to see before he died every American mail carried upon the bottom of an American snip.

The return homeward was rendered pleasant by stories, speeches and songs. Every one seemed to feel pleased with the success.

A JERSEY ELOPEMENT

The Latest Sensation in Trenton-Two

Last Sunday night George W. Wheeling, a dealer in human bair, eloped from Trenton with a widow named Smith. Wheeling has two cnildren, the eldest being five years old and the youngest one month. He lived with his wife up to Sunday last. The fair Venus who stole away his heart this time is a daughter-in-law of S. B. Smith, a banker in Trenton. Her husband, Ellis B. Smitu, died a short time ago. When Wheeling was about to elope he posted a notice on the door of his store that there was a death in the family, and he informed his was a death in the family, and he informed his wife that his mother had just died in Baltimore. He carried off with him about \$2,000 worth of his best stock and a gold watch belonging to Mr. Hartley, a saloon keeper. The widow took with her, in bonds and money, about \$1,800, the proceeds of the sale of her household effects. She took with her her boy, eight years of age, but she did not leave in the same train with her admirer George. Her maiden name is Post and she is a native of Trenton. The balance of Wheeling's stock was attached yesterday for a sum of \$600 by Mrs. Isaac A. Dunn. His wife's maiden name is Lanning and she belongs to a highly respectable family.